

THE



MAN.

NO. 28.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MEASURES.

A Bank paper says that "the currency" is reduced *twenty millions*, in consequence of the measures of the President with regard to the Bank. Now it is well known that the *specie* of the country has been *increased*; so that the *reduction* must have been a reduction of the *paper* currency. Well! there are *twenty millions less* of *paper money* in circulation than there were *six months ago*; consequently the Bankers and Loanmongers are getting *INTEREST* on *twenty millions less*, and, of course, the people are *paying* interest on *so much less*.

"But," say the Bankites, "are not many mechanics thrown out of employment, by preventing their employers from obtaining their *accommodations*?" We answer, *yes*: employers who have depended upon paper money "*facilities*," have, in some instances, been *compelled* to discharge their workmen, and, in others, they have discharged them for *political effect*. But what will be the consequence? There will be the same *demand* for every article of industry as before, and if one man cannot, as formerly, employ a hundred, by means of *fictional* capital, to produce an article demanded, those among the hundred who have obtained the most *real* capital by their labor will employ the rest, or the hundred will *associate* to carry on the business.

Therefore, if the paper currency has been *reduced*, and the people do not again allow it to be *increased*, they will be better off than before, and if they will go on reducing it, their prospects will continue to improve until the whole rag money currency is got rid of.

If there be any mistake in the above statement of the case, let the Bankites show it; and if there be none, let the cry of the useful classes be "*Hickory, Homespun, and HARD MONEY.*"

COL. JOHNSON.

From the following reply of Col. R. M. Johnson to the Committee appointed to announce to him his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, by a portion of the republican members of the Legislature of Kentucky, it will be seen that the gallant Colonel does not decline the nomination.

City of Washington, 17th Feb. 1834.

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of the 5th, enclosing the proceedings of the members of the Kentucky Legislature friendly to the present administration, &c. recommending me to the consideration of the citizens of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency.

The acts of my public life have resulted from the conviction of my best judgment, as to the faithful discharge of my public duty to my country, without regard to personal elevation. If they have met with your approbation and the approbation of my fellow-citizens, especially in my native State, Kentucky, I have in that circumstance an ample reward. To any thing beyond my present situation, I have never aspired. So far as my humble ability may be used, I am at the service of my country. Beyond the public good, of which others are more competent than myself to judge, I have no desire ever to be named; for public employment has always been to me a burthen; and where responsibility is increased and enlarged, that burthen must be proportionably increased. I have uniformly thought that the office of President was neither to be sought, declined, nor desired. For the good opinion of those on whose behalf you have addressed me, the deepest gratitude will ever be cherished, and with which you have communicated their proceedings, you will please accept my thanks.

With great respect, your friend and fellow citizen,

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Mess. Wm. T. Willis, Cyrus Wingate, Jefferson Phelps.

To the Editor of "The Man."

SIR—In a late number of your valuable paper I noticed some remarks respecting an article that lately appeared in the Albany Argus, speaking of the Bank party in New York, who style themselves "friends of the constitution," asking what constitution? in which you state your ability to inform the Argus *what* constitution they are friendly to, and give it as your opinion that it is the *British Constitution* they mean, in which opinion I fully concur. My object in making this communication is to state another instance of an avowal by an individual of the same principles as those of the person with whom your agent had an interview.

I have been in the habit of visiting daily an eating house in the lower part of this city during dinner hours, and have often met at table a certain "proprietor of a large Drug Store in this city" who uniformly, during the mastication of his meal, introduced the very subject spoken of, and in a loud, pompous manner, (no doubt for the edification of all within the sound of his voice,) draws comparisons between our weak and contemptible form of government and that master-piece of integrity, the British Constitution, condemning, in unmeasured terms, the acts of President Jackson, and predicting our speedy and remediless ruin if he persists in his present policy, but more particularly his publicly advocating the cause of the weak, (poor,) and thinks nothing but the existence of the U. S. Bank can save us. I would have thought (and so save you some trouble) that the gentleman I have thus noticed was the same "Drug Store proprietor, who vents his *bitter* feelings against the President," that your agent encountered, if you had not mentioned that he was an American. The individual I allude to is an Englishman.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(From the Wabash Mercury.)

RUIN! RUIN!! RUINED!!!

What a calamity has befallen our country, through the stubborn and hard headed doings of an old man! We mean the removal of the deposits from Esquire Biddle's breeches pocket by old Mr. Jackson. When it was first done we could not tell what made Esquire Biddle's folks make so much noise, for we thought the mere removal of Uncle Sam's money from the Esquire's pocket, could not produce such consternation and ruin in the land. But we don't know all things in advance. We did not know that Esquire Biddle held the *strings* of all *natur*, as he did those of the *money purse* of the country; that he could *command* all *natur*, and would be obeyed, and that all his *boys* were not *crying* about the removal of the little money from his pockets, but through *sympathy*, fearing that he would get angry, shake his *mane*, and throw this planet from its sphere. We say we did not know that Esquire Biddle was so dangerous, or we should never have opposed his *dictum*! Late intelligence from all quarters, informs us that he has closed his purse and drawn the strings as tight as a bed cord, and is getting his *dander* up for a shake. Already has the sugar crop failed, and we will have to do without, or pay 15 to 20 cents per pound for that article. Already has the cotton taken the *rot*, and we will have to do without, or pay double price for all cotton goods. Already has the water refused to flow down its natural channel, and the ice to break up, thereby depriving the industrious and frugal farmer of the chance or possibility of getting his produce to market, which circumstance will certainly make the most of us paupers. And last, though not least, we are in hourly apprehension that Esquire Biddle's *dander* will rise to its zenith, when he will blow out the Sun and put the Moon in his *pocket*. Is not this an alarming predicament? Has the like ever been known since the day of Joshua? What shall we do, or where shall we fly for safety? There is but one way to relief that we know of, and that is, that the whole country join in one voice, as in the days of the overthrow of Nullification, and humbly pray and beseech old Mr. Jackson to cause the deposits to be replaced in Esquire Biddle's *pocket*! thereby appease the Esquire's *dander*, and save the country a *third* time, from a pending and awful catastrophe. Major! cant you lend a helping hand? Oh! try!!

Greenlanders have no mode of salutation, and laugh at the idea of one person being inferior to another.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Various memorials were presented on the subject of the public distress.

Mr. Tallmadge resumed his observations commenced last week, in defence of the removal of the deposits, and in vindication of the power exercise by the Executive, and continued until near 5 o'clock, when he concluded, and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 20.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate resumed the consideration of his motion for leave to introduce a bill to continue, for a limited time, the charter of the Bank of the United States; when Mr. Wright, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Leigh, successively addressed the Senate on the subject, and, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Navy on the claim of the heirs of Henry Eckford.

The consideration of Mr. Mardis's resolution, on the deposits being the unfinished business of the morning, was resumed, and Mr. Burges occupied the floor till 10 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which is the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the letter of Mr. Taney, when Mr. Wilde again took the floor, and continued and concluded a speech in support of the amendment he had offered to the Committee's Report, declaring the reasons given by the Secretary insufficient and unsatisfactory.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, making compensation in land to disbanded officers, and others, for services and sacrifices in the last war, which was committed to an ordinary Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up the unfinished business of the morning, which was the consideration of Mr. Mardis's resolution on the deposits; when Mr. Burges once more addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, and held the floor until the expiration of the morning hour, when his remarks were suspended.

The House then proceeded, at one o'clock, to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; when Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the House at large, in opposition to the resolutions with which the report concludes, and which it recommends for adoption.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Mr. Van Schaick presented eight memorials of the common council of the city of New York, for the following objects: To authorise the raising of \$2,500,000 by a public fund or stock, for the purpose of supplying that city with pure and wholesome water; To raise \$700,000 by tax; To appoint inspectors of pressed hay, and to regulate the sale thereof; To appoint an additional inspector of weights and measures; To pass ordinances to prevent frauds at elections; To amend and modify the acts now in force for the prevention of fires; For an act to provide for deepening the waters adjacent to the wharves, piers, &c. in that city.

The remonstrance of the butchers of Centre Market, New York, against the location proposed by the Common Council of that city, of the lands to be vested in said Common Council, was presented.

The bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to the inspection of leaf tobacco in the city of New York was ordered to a third reading.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to the inspection of beef and tobacco in the city of New York, having been read the third time, its passage was opposed by Mr. Van Schaick, and advocated by Mr. Livingston. The bill passed, 15 to 11.

ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Petitions presented:—Of the mechanics of the village of Rochester, in relation to state prison labor; of citizens of Albany, to instruct our representatives and senators in congress to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to education, and to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to appropriate such avails permanently to that purpose.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. McKeon, from the select committee to which was referred the report and resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Georgia, on the subject of the public lands, submitted a long and able report, approving the veto of the President on the land bill of the last session of congress, and affirming the opinion of the legislature of Georgia that the bill referred to "does not provide for the distribution of the public lands in that equitable manner contemplated by the states in their several deeds of cession." The report concluded with recommending for adoption the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table.

"Resolved, (if the senate concur.) That we approve of the message of the President of the United States, dated December 4, 1833, returning, with his objections, to the senate; the bill entitled 'an act to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and to grant land to certain states.'

"Resolved, (if the senate concur.) That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of our senators and representatives in congress."

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, four times the usual number of copies of the report and resolutions was ordered to be printed.

The House concurred with the Senate in their amendments to the bill to change the northern termination of the Chenango Canal.

The bill to regulate the weighing of beef in the public markets in the city of New York was read a third time and passed.

The committee of the whole Mr. Bull in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the *Oneida county Bank*. The substitute offered by Mr. J. A. Parker, for the bill reported by the bank committee was taken up. The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Haight, to amend the substitute, by inserting an additional section, prohibiting the issuing of notes less than a certain denomination. Mr. H. proceeded to address the committee in favor of the amendment, but before he had proceeded far, gave way to a motion to rise, which prevailed. The committee rose and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 21.

Petitions: Of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York, against a new Medical College in the city of Albany; of inhabitants of Schoharie co., to repeal the act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The bill further to provide for the collection of taxes assessed on personal property was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Staats, a communication addressed to him as chairman of the state prison committee, by the agent of the Auburn prison, giving a complete history of the origin and changes of the several mechanical branches pursued in that prison, from its first establishment, was referred to the select committee, of which Mr. Humphrey is chairman, with the recommendation that it be printed with the report of that committee, when it shall be made.

On motion of Mr. Haight, the committee on banks were directed to enquire if any and what provisions were necessary to prevent the circulation, in this state, of notes of foreign banks under the denomination of five dollars.

The committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the *Oneida County Bank*. Mr. Haight resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of prohibiting the bank from issuing notes under a certain denomination. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Wheeler, Gordon, A. J. Parker, Staats, Humphrey, and Bowne. It was supported by Messrs. Beardslee, Morris, and McKeon. The question was then taken and the amendment rejected, 13 only rising in favor of it. The committee then rose and reported, without proceeding further with the bill.

The house concurred with the senate in their amendments to the bill regulating the inspection of tobacco in the city of New York.

A gentleman, residing near the Schuylkill, was bitten by a mad dog some months ago, but through ignorance of its usual effects, or neglect in the application of a timely preventive, thought but little of the matter until he was seized by the dreadful paroxysm which preceded his dissolution, which took place on Sunday last.—*Phil. Chron.*

During the year 1830 there were born in England and Wales 20,029 illegitimate children; 9,892 of these were females, and 10,747 were males.

ADVICE.—That advice should be taken, wherever example has failed; or precepts be regarded, where warning is ridiculed, is like the picture of Hope resting on Despair.—*Amer. Crisis.*

THE MAN.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

A few complete sets of "The Man," up to this week, may be had of the carriers, or at the office. It will be too much trouble to reserve sets hereafter.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon last, a fire broke out in the four story brick building No. 4, Thames street, next door to our office. The basement of the building was occupied as a carpenter's shop, and as such contained a large quantity of shavings and boards, and it is presumed the shavings were set on fire by a stove used in the shop, as the fire first appeared there. There were several families in the building, and, so rapidly did the fire burn, it was with great difficulty that some persons in the upper stories made their way out; and one colored woman and two young men, apprentices of Mr. T. B. Rogers, writing desk manufacturer, after attempting in vain to get down the stairs, were compelled to return and wait in horrible suspense at a third story window until ladders could be procured. When the first ladder arrived, it was found too short by four or five feet, but it was raised to the necessary height and held up in that situation while the young men descended: the colored woman descended a longer ladder, which was procured in time. As it turned out, however, they would have been safe, except from some danger of suffocation, had they remained. The firemen with their engines were early at the spot, and extinguished the fire in an incredibly short space of time, considering the combustibles which it had to work upon, before it could ascend to the upper stories. An infant school was kept in the second story, but, it being Saturday, the children were absent, or a number of them would inevitably have been smothered to death.

We think that Carpenters' shops should not be allowed in the lower stories of large buildings occupied above as dwellings.

We are extremely happy to announce that Mr. Verplanck has at last consented to be the Rag Money Candidate for Mayor. He is the strongest man of the Bankites, and they will, therefore, have no means of getting over their defeat, which we consider certain.

MORE PATCHWORK.—It is now said that Mr. Calhoun has formed a Bank scheme that Mr. Clay will accede to. Of course, the Constitution and the rights and interests of the people will all be set aside to make way for a pair of such promising patriots as Calhoun and Clay! The news comes from the pious and consistent Journal of Commerce.

The Bankites have had a great meeting in Philadelphia, at which their papers say there were 50,000 persons present. The public will know what allowance to make on this statement.

ERROR OF THE TYPES.—In the communication signed "A Poor Man," in Saturday's paper, for "quicksands of liberty," read "quicksands of bribery."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Granite State is firm in her democracy. Of the five Councillors, every one of the democratic candidates is elected. Of the twelve regularly nominated Senators, ten are elected; and if the other two are defeated, it is by men professing the same principles. Two thirds of the House of Representatives are democratic republicans, opposed to the Bank, and firm friends of the National Administration. There was no opposition to the democratic Governor. So we go.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Mrs. Sarah Bohen, wife of Mr. Bohen, who keeps a brick yard in Baltimore, retired to bed on the night of the 18th inst. in excellent health and spirits, but was found dead and cold in the course of the night by her husband, who was awakened by the crying of one of the children. Her death, which must have been instantaneous, is ascribed to a disease of the heart.

POLICE OFFICE.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Before Justice Lowndes.

John Sullivan had no home—arrived in the city yesterday, and was found by a watchman sleeping in the street. Sent to the alms house.

Charles C. Gouverneur made a muss with some of the tenants of the house he lived in, and beat his wife so that she cleared out, and wouldn't live with him. This raised his dander, and he swore that if he could get at her he would give her another flogging, and he commenced breaking in a door, when a watchman was called and he was carried to the watch house. Committed.

Richard Birdsall, John Taylor, and Edward Chamber, (young lads) were brought up by Alderman Palmer for stealing chickens, and committed.

Catharine Stevenson, lives at James Whaley's, at the corner of Walnut and Monroe—stole a watch from a young man who went to see her. Committed.

John Banta, lives at 102 Clinton street, beat his father. He said that his father was in the habit of whipping his mother, and he was taking her part; and as the old man was pretty well known at the watch house, his son might not be much to blame. He was, however, committed till the truth could be ascertained.

Jack Peterson, lives at Sailors' Snug Harbor, and came to the city to see his children, when he fell in with Tom, Dick, and Harry, and got a little more grog in his head than a member of the temperance society would drink. Discharged, with a little good advice.

Robert Francis belongs to the Schooner Hope, said the captain sent him over to the North River yesterday to get a grindstone. He stopped on the road and shipped some grog, and got belated. The watchman found him about a quarter before twelve last night, and thinking that it was a curious time to be carrying a grindstone, brought him up to the watch house.—Discharged.

William Riley was put in the watch house last night, and before morning he was found dead. He told the door-keeper that he was not going to live long. He appeared to be deranged. He was seen to have two handkerchiefs, and as but one could be found, it is supposed he strangled himself by swallowing it.

(From the Fall River Recorder.)

WONDERFUL CURE.

Eleazer Chase of this town, some seven or eight years ago, in cutting stone broke off a piece of cast steel from some of his tools that flew into one of his eyes and caused the loss of his sight. The steel remained, which made the eye extremely susceptible of cold, and caused frequent severe inflammations with great pain and suffering. Last winter and spring he suffered extremely, and serious fears were entertained by himself and friends that he would go off in a consumption. One alternative alone presented itself, to prevent this fatal catastrophe; and that was to have his eye cut out: the steel that remained continued to irritate to that degree, that without hope from any other means, and fast declining, and continually tortured by this direful malady, he at last came to the conclusion to submit to the advice of his physician and have this shocking operation performed. About this time a friend of his told him of a remedy; which was to apply to his eye a magnet and draw out the steel. One was procured of great power and applied—the second time of application the steel came out and relieved his eye from the irritation that had been so very severe; and he is now well and about his usual avocations, and saved the dreadful operation of having his eye dug out.

Let this be remembered; it may be of great use to some other sufferer. It is quite possible that had the loadstone been applied in season that it might have saved the sight of his eye. I hope this circumstance will be generally known throughout the country, as it may be the means of doing much good to those suffering from similar causes. R. H. M.

CONSISTENCY.—March 8. The Star says,—“let us understand who we nominate, but ask no pledges from candidates.”

March 14. Thus—“every candidate taken up by the Independent Republicans should be required to express an opinion in writing whether he is in favor of the removal of the deposits, and the interfering of the executive in the currency of the country.”

In the name of common sense, Judge, can't you be “born somewhere,” and not continually

“Wheel about and turn about
And do just so,
And every time you turn about”
Don't know where to go.—*Democratic Chron.*

The Ex-King of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte, resides at Marden Park, Surrey, where he frequently enjoys shooting.

(From the London Monthly Magazine.)

THE CONVICT GIRL.

"There was one, a Welch girl, not above nineteen. She could not speak a word of English. * * * She was most dejected of the whole. She used to stand at the gangway from morning till night, looking on the water and crying. She would take nothing but a drink of cold water, or now and then an apple or pear. Owen thinks she came from Beaumaris, but forgets what was her crime. She was perfectly quiet."—*Evidence of John Owen, Boatswain of the Amphitrite, wrecked off Boulogne, Aug. 31.*

My home! my home, my mountain home,
I see thee now no more!
My path is now on ocean's foam,
My lullaby its roar;
And parting thus, my home, from thee,
No hope the pang endears—
No voice hath breath'd a prayer for me,
Unwept I shed these tears.

Around me crowd strange things of crime,
Pollution meets mine eye,
But not a look of childhood's time—
Nor tone of HOME is nigh;
And this, aye THIS, they MERCY call
For her who sought a grave;
Homeless they hold me still in thrall—
An outcast, yet a slave!

Dark wave! dark wave, that roll'st in pride
To lash yon distant shore,
Oh! bear my spirit on thy tide,
To visit it once more:
If but my tears could there find rest,
In mingling with thy spray;
I'd fling my fondness on thy breast,
And weep this heart away.

But no! thou'rt false as him whose spell
Worked madness in this brain,
Whose love destroyed where'er it fell—
Whose vengeance sought in vain.
Farwell! I'd sooner trust thy hate,
Mid ocean's wildest swell,
Than trust THIS love to such a fate;
My mountain home, farewell!

ANECDOTE.—A plain good hearted kind of a man who understood that a widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbors to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain simple, and pathetic tale, and received from each a very liberal donation of—regret, sorrow and sympathy—but though he, this will not buy a cow, and he consequently redoubled his exertion and to the same effect. He now got out of patience, and after being answered as usual by a real son of Midas, with a plentiful shower of sympathetical feeling, exclaimed "Oh yes, I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place." "Oh," said the tender hearted Croesus, "I feel with all my heart and soul." "Yes, yes," replied the other, "I don't doubt that either, but I want you to *feel in your pocket.*"

SIZE OF THE GLOBE.—Were we to take our station on the top of a mountain, and survey the surrounding landscape, we should perceive an extent of view stretching 40 miles in every direction, forming a circle of 80 miles in diameter, and 250 in circumference, and comprising an area of 5000 square miles. But such an object forms no more than the 40,000th part of the globe; so that before we can acquire an adequate conception of its magnitude, we must conceive 40,000 landscapes of a similar extent to pass in review before us; and were a scene of the magnitude now stated to pass before us every hour till all the diversified scenery of the earth were brought under our view, and were twelve hours a day allotted for the observation, it would require nine years and forty-eight days before the whole surface of the globe could be contemplated.—*Dick's Philosophy.*

ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENTS.—Absolute Governments (though the disgrace of human nature) have this advantage with them, that they are simple; if the people suffer, they know the head from which their suffering springs, know likewise the remedy, and are not bewildered by a variety of causes and cures. But what is termed the Constitution of England is so exceedingly complex, that the nation may suffer for years together without being able to discover in which part the fault lies; some will say it is in one, and some in another part, and every political physician will advise a different medicine.—*Com. Sense.*

ABSURDITIES.—The more unnatural any thing is, the more is it capable of becoming the object of dismal admiration.—*Age of Reason, Part 1.*

A MOST MONSTROUS MONSTER.—A ship has arrived lately from Rotterdam, (says an English paper,) the master of which reports that he was in company with Captain Van Blast, of the Tromp, of that town, newly come from the Greenland seas. That captain informed him that in lat. 77, they saw a very large fish, whose tail reached to the North Pole, and raised the nitrous clouds which cause the aurora borealis. The common food of this monster was whales, of which it devoured as many as we would shrimps. So inconsiderable were they in its mouth, that a whale of 140 feet in length might be seen sticking between his teeth. The animal uses its fore fin as a tooth pick to take it out. The monster's two eyes resembled two rising suns in the horizon, and when he opened his mouth, the upper part of the jaw reached far above the clouds. He seemed to swallow them as they passed. His extended jaws covered and darkened one half of the surrounding sky. When the monster sneezed, it occasioned a storm, in which the Dutch vessel was sadly tossed. Whenever he swam, the globe seemed to yield to that side, and they beheld the North Pole yielding likewise, like the mast of a ship aground.

The water was in violent agitation; and they rolled away their mast. Luckily one of the animal's whiskers had been rubbed off against the ice, and cutting from those three hairs, they made jury masts of the same, which are now used for the harbor booms at Rotterdam.—*Dem. Chron.*

In affairs of this world, men are saved not by faith but by the want of it.

EMPLOYMENT.

☐ The Board of Managers of the New York Society for the promotion of Knowledge and Industry, anxious to aid the industrious and deserving of every class and occupation in procuring employment, whereby they may secure to themselves comfort and independence, have established a *General Intelligence Office*, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome Street, where the best *Information* in the power of the Society to collect will be afforded *free of expense*. To render the Institution as useful as possible, the Board solicit from public bodies, companies, and individuals in different sections of the country, facts and information, in any way calculated to promote the object in view.

Application (post paid) for laborers, farmers, Gardeners, Mechanics, &c. &c., made to their Agent, Isaac Pierce, and directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

☐ Editors of Newspapers will render an essential service to a large class of their fellow citizens, and the community at large, by republishing the above. mh24 tf

TO MASONS.

☐ The Journeymen Masons of the city of New York are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 25th March, at half past seven o'clock, P. M., at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of forming an Association. m21 d4tw1t

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Power's Benefit.) BORN TO GOOD LUCK, or an Irishman's Fortune; THE OMNIBUS; and PADDY CAREY, or the Boy of Clogheen. Tuesday—Mr. M'Kinney's Benefit.

DEATHS.

March 22, Mary Dorothea, wife of Peter Lorillard, aged 64.
March 21, Rhoda Reese, aged 77, widow of John Reese.
At Foster's Meadows, L. I., near Jamaica, on the 21st inst., Mr. Charles Raelyea, in the 42d year of his age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sabina, Ewen, from Canton, Dec. 17, to Hoyt & Tom.
Portuguese brig Evoe, 50 days from Gibraltar.
Schr. Atlas, Yeaton, from Washington, N. C.
Schr. Perfect, Jenkins, from Edenton.
Schr. Annawan, Atkins, from Richmond, for Hudson.

CLEARED.

Ship India, Groves, Ponce, P. R.—Barque Dragon, Pope, New Bedford—Brigs Massachusetts, Fletcher, West Indies; Jane, Moss, Matamoras—Schr. Maracaybo, Burgess, Jacauel; H. Lawrence, Townsend, Richmond.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, a Roller, Roller Box, and Roller Stand, for a superroyal Press, all in good order. Apply at the Office of "The Man." mh18

WANTED.—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man." Apply immediately. mh17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.

☞ Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards. ☞